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APPLICATION NO.	F	TLING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/627,094	94 07/25/2003		Jeffrey G. Freeman	33951.3	2248	
27683	7590	09/23/2004		EXAMINER		
		ONE, LLP	VASUDEVA, AJAY			
DALLAS,	•	SUITE 3100 2		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER		
•				3617		
				DATE MAILED: 09/23/2004	4	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
		10/627,094	FREEMAN ET AL.	
Office	Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	1 1 1
		Ajay Vasudeva	3617	NU
The MAILI Period for Reply	NG DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence ad	ddress
THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time mater SIX (6) MONTHS - If the period for reply solution - If NO period for reply - Failure to reply within Any reply received by	STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. By be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 from the mailing date of this communication. By specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, the Office later than three months after the mailing lijustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day all apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered time the mailing date of this of	
Status				
2a) ☐ This action 3) ☐ Since this a	is FINAL . 2b) This application is in condition for alloward coordance with the practice under <i>E</i>	action is non-final. Ice except for formal matters, pro		e merits is
Disposition of Clain	าร			
4a) Of the a 5) ☐ Claim(s) 6) ☑ Claim(s) <u>1-</u> 7) ☑ Claim(s) <u>4,</u>	26 is/are pending in the application. bove claim(s) is/are withdraves is/are allowed. 3,5-7,9,10,13 and 20-26 is/are rejected to a subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration. ted.		
Application Papers				
10) The drawing Applicant ma	eation is objected to by the Examiner g(s) filed on is/are: a) access and access access access and access ac	epted or b) objected to by the Idrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is objected to by	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 C	` ,
Priority under 35 U.	S.C. § 119			
a) All b) Certi 2. Certi 3. Copi appli	ment is made of a claim for foreign Some * c) None of: fied copies of the priority documents fied copies of the priority documents es of the certified copies of the prior cation from the International Bureau ched detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National	Stage
Attachment(s)				
	on's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) ure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	•	O-152)

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 3, and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kiefer (US 4,047,255 A).

Kiefer ('255) shows a flotation device made of foam for supporting a user in the water (figures 2 and 3), having a pair of buoyant front panels [40, 41], a closure connecting the front panels [75, 76], a pair of side connecting panels comprising grommets and tie cords [28, 30] and extending from the front panels for disposition beneath the arms of the user, a buoyant back panel [34] connected to the side connecting panels, and a buoyant bottom-connecting panel [16] extending from the front panels to the back panel for disposition between the user's legs. A pair of shoulder straps connect the front panels to the back panel (see col. 2, lines 60-64)

3. Claims 20 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 2001-233289 A ('289).

JP ('289) shows a flotation device for supporting a user in the water (figures 1 and 2), having a pair of buoyant front panels [11], a closure connecting the front panels, a pair of side connecting panels comprising grommets and tie cords [17] and extending from the front panels for disposition beneath the arms of the user, a buoyant back panel [12] connected to the side

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connecting panels, a buoyant head support panel [15], and a bottom connecting panel [13] extending from the front panels to the back panel for disposition between the user's legs.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 2001-233289 A ('289) in view of Spinosa et al. (US 4,416,641 A)
 - JP ('289) shows a flotation device with a bottom connecting panel.

JP ('289) -- at least in the translated abstract of the reference – does not disclose the bottom-connecting panel as being buoyant.

Spinosa et al. shows a flotation jacket having a buoyant bottom-connecting panel [24] comprising foam [80].

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have made the bottom-connecting panel of JP ('289) with foam, as taught by Spinosa et al. Having such a construction would not only provide additional buoyancy to the jacket, but would also provide comfort to the user by preventing chafing of skin. Additionally, having such a construction would provide insulation against cold and injury-causing impacts.

6. Claims 9, 10, 13, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 2001-233289 A ('289) in view of Spinosa et al., and further in view of Martin et al.

JP ('289), as modified above by Spinosa et al., shows a flotation device.

JP ('289), modified, does not disclose the provision of a tether, or of a clip on one of the front and rear panels.

Martin et al. shows a flotation jacket having a tether [30] with a clip [40], which is attached to the front panel of the jacket for securing to any structure.

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have provided a tether with a clip on the front panel of the jacket of JP ('289), as modified above, and as taught by Martin et al. Having such a arrangement would have provided additional security to a user working on a boat or an offshore installation. It is noted that the clip of the tether is capable of being attached to another flotation device, as being claimed.

7. Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 2001-233289 A ('289) in view of Spinosa et al., and further in view of Max et al.

JP ('289), as modified above by Spinosa et al., shows an inflatable flotation device. JP ('289), modified, does not disclose the device as comprising a zipper or foam.

Max et al. shows an inflatable flotation jacket (i) attaching the front panels with the aid of a zipper, and (ii) also utilizing chemicals that form a layer of foam within the inflated panels.

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have provided a zipper for attaching the front panels of the jacket of JP ('289), modified above, and as taught by Max et al. Having such an arrangement would have provided a more secure attachment means for the jacket.

It would also have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have used the chemical providing a layer of foam in the inflatable jacket of JP ('289), modified above, and as taught by Max et al. Having such an arrangement would have provided buoyancy even if the jacket was accidentally punctured, inflated the jacket to conform to the user's shape, and provided insulation for the user.

8. Claims 20, 21, 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown (US 1,950,937 A) in view of over JP 2001-233289 A (**'289**).

Brown ('937) shows a flotation device for supporting a user in the water (figure 1), having a pair of buoyant front panels, a closure connecting the front panels, a pair of side connecting panels for disposition beneath the arms of the user, a buoyant back panel connected to the side connecting panels; and a bottom connecting panel extending from the front panels to the back panel for disposition between the user's legs. The front pair of straps constitute shoulder straps, and the rear pair of straps constitute connecting straps.

Brown ('937) does not show provision of a buoyant head support panel.

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JP ('289) shows a buoyant head support panel attached to a flotation device.

It would have been obvious for skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have provided a buoyant head support panel in the device of Brown, as taught by JP ('289). Having such support panel would have maintained the head of a user in an upright position even when the user was unconscious, and would have prevented accidental drowning.

9. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of over JP 2001-233289 A ('289), and further in view of Martin et al.

Brown, as modified above by JP ('289), shows a flotation device.

Brown, modified, does not disclose the provision of a tether, or of a clip on one of the front and rear panels.

Martin et al. shows a flotation jacket having a tether [30] with a clip [40], and attached to the front panel of the jacket for securing to any structure.

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have provided a tether with a clip on the front panel of the jacket of Brown, as modified above, and as taught by Martin et al. Having such an arrangement would have been beneficial for the same reasons described above in item 6 of this Office Action.

Allowable Subject Matter

10. Claims 4, 8, 11, 12, and 14-19 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

The art cited in the attached PTO form 892 shows a variety of personal flotation devices, some of which can be used to modify the art used in the rejections above.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ajay Vasudeva whose telephone number is (703) 306-5992. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 1:00 pm--5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, S. Joe Morano can be reached on (703) 308-0230. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ajay Vasudeva Examiner Art Unit 3617

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